

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.  
ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN POPE  
AND JACKSON.  
An Artillery Fight for Several Hours.  
The Rebels, 15,000 Strong, Attack  
Banks's Advance.  
INFANTRY ENGAGEMENT.  
GREAT SLAUGHTER.  
LARGE RE-ENFORCEMENT OF THE REBELS.  
Arrival of Gens. Pope and McDowell.  
CESSATION OF INFANTRY FIGHTING.  
ARTILLERY CONTEST TILL MIDNIGHT.  
Narrow Escape of Gens. Pope and Banks.  
GENERAL BANKS INJURED BY AN ACCIDENT.  
GENERAL GEARY LOST AN ARM.  
GEN. AUGUR SEVERELY WOUNDED.  
Names of Other Wounded Officers.  
OUR TROOPS HOLD THEIR GROUND.  
Losses from 2,000 to 3,000 on Each Side.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.  
HEADQUARTERS CAMP SIX MILES BEYOND CULPEPPER,  
Va. Aug. 10, 1862.  
A battle was fought yesterday between Gen.  
Banks and Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Banks of  
Gen. McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade,  
had been engaged the day before in the extreme  
advance near the Rapidan River, skirmishing and man-  
euvering, taking some prisoners, and ending with  
slight loss—battling the efforts of a large force to sur-  
round and cut him off.  
Yesterday morning he was engaged for some hours  
before Gen. Banks came up, and with four regiments  
of cavalry, the 1st Pennsylvania, 1st Maine,  
and 1st Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the  
enemy's advance.  
The Rebels, under Jackson and Ewell, had crossed  
the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000  
strong, was attacked by Gen. Banks yesterday after-  
noon, about six miles south of Culpepper Court-  
House.  
The fight was almost wholly with artillery at  
first, but the infantry became engaged about 6  
o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest fol-  
lowed.  
Gen. Banks's right wing, under Gen. Williams,  
suffered severely.  
The Rebel position was in the woods, while the  
troops which attacked them were obliged to cross  
open ground.  
It was not till about 6 o'clock that it became evi-  
dent the Rebels were attacking in force. Previously  
to that there had been a rather desultory cannonade.  
The whole Rebel force suddenly attacked in over-  
whelming numbers at all points.  
Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.  
At 7 1/2 o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field from  
Culpepper, accompanied by Gen. McDowell, with  
part of McDowell's corps. The battle was substan-  
tially over—Gen. Banks holding the same ground  
that he occupied at the beginning.  
After the arrival of Gen. Pope there was an artill-  
ery contest, continuing at intervals till nearly 12  
o'clock. The night was unusually clear and the  
moon full. The Rebels planted a battery against  
McDowell's center, where Gen. Pope and Gen.  
Banks were, bringing both of them under the fire.  
The Generals and their staffs were so near the Rebel  
lines, being actually in front of their own lines, that  
a sudden change of Rebel cavalry was made from  
the woods a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a  
view to capture them. The attempt was repelled by  
a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the  
Generals and their staffs left the ground under a  
cross-fire from the Rebels and their own troops.  
The fire of the Rebel batteries was afterward  
renewed.  
Gen. Pope on arriving sent fresh troops to the  
front to take the place of Gen. Banks's exhausted  
troops. The enemy did not renew the attack ex-  
cept by artillery. The troops were under arms and  
in position all night.  
Gen. Banks was on the field throughout the action  
and was constantly under fire. His handling of his  
troops and personal gallantry are highly praised by  
his officers. The bravery and good conduct of the  
troops were conspicuous during a large part of the  
fight. When overpowered by numbers, some regiments  
retreated in disorder.  
Col. Knight, 46th Pennsylvania, is dangerously  
wounded.  
Lieut. Col. Selfridge, severely.  
Maj. Mathews, arm amputated.  
Adj. Boyd, severely—all of same regiment.  
Col. Donnelly, 28th New-York, fatally.  
Lieut. Col. Brown, arm amputated.  
Maj. Cook, killed—both of same regiment.  
Col. Chapman, 5th Connecticut, wounded, and  
killed.  
Lieut. Col. Stone, same regiment, killed.  
Maj. Blake, same regiment, wounded, and prisoner.  
Of the 2d Massachusetts, Maj. Savage is missing—  
probably killed. He was left on the field in a dying  
condition.  
Capt. Abbott, killed.  
Gen. Banks is rather severely hurt by an accident.  
A cavalry trooper ran against him, and he was struck  
severely in the side. Nevertheless, he remained on  
the field, and is on duty this morning with his com-  
mand.  
Gen. Geary is wounded, and has had an arm am-  
putated.  
Gen. Augur is severely wounded.  
Major Pelongo, Gen. Banks's Adjutant, took com-  
mand of a hesitating regiment, and gallantly led it  
through a gallant fire. He received two shots and is  
severely, but not dangerously, wounded in the side.  
Capt. Williams, missing.

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## THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.



The above map gives an outline of the seat of war in Virginia. The battle between Gen. Pope's forces and those of Stonewall Jackson, on Saturday, took place about half way between Culpepper, C. H. and Rapidan, probably on or very near the railroad. This point is a little over 80 miles from Richmond, by way of Hanover Junction and Gordonsville. Gen. Burnside is, or was on Friday, at Fredericksburg, about 30 miles east from the scene of the battle. Fredericksburg is 60 miles north from Richmond. McClellan's position (not marked on the map) is a short dis-

Capt. Goodwin, missing.  
Capt. Quincy, prisoner.  
Surgeon Leland, wounded.  
Lieut. Oakley, wounded seriously.  
Lieut. Austin, and Lieut. Bakman, of 1st New-Jersey Cavalry, wounded.  
No other officers in that regiment hurt.  
Lieut. Hopkins, 7th Ohio, wounded.  
Col. Kugler, Chief of Staff to Gen. Pope, had his horse shot under him.  
Two of Gen. Pope's body guards were killed.  
Col. Morgan of Gen. Pope's Staff, and Major Perkins of Gen. Banks's staff, both received bullets through their hats.  
The 2d Massachusetts was in the hardest of the fight and suffered severely. The 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana, and 46th Pennsylvania are badly cut up.  
Lieut. Ramsey of Gen. Banks's staff had his horse shot under him.  
The Rebel Gen. Wilder was wounded.  
The losses are very heavy on both sides—not less than 2,000 or 3,000 killed, wounded, and missing on each side. Some prisoners were taken by both.  
Jackson and Ewell were both present in the battle. Re-enforcements under Gen. A. P. Hill, to the amount of 18,000 men, reached the Rebels last night, at about the same time ours arrived.  
Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue and the intense heat that no serious encounter is expected to-day.  
**Skirmish at Wolfstown, Va.—The Rebels driven beyond the Rapidan—Arrival of Gen. Pope at Culpepper.**  
MADISON COURT HOUSE, Va. Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.  
A skirmish between our pickets and a body of Rebel cavalry occurred yesterday, at a place called Wolfstown, some eight or ten miles from here, on the Stannardsville road.  
A battalion of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent forward, who charged upon and drove the Rebels beyond the Rapidan, killing two and wounding several.  
Our loss is as follows: James Dobbin, killed; John C. Evans, shot in the foot; George Bailey and John Ballantine, slightly injured—all of Company B, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, and belonging to the picket guard.  
This morning everything is reported quiet along our lines.  
This command is very short of horses, the country having been cleared of them by the Rebels.  
CULPEPPER, Va. Friday, Aug. 2, 1862.  
Gen. Pope and staff have arrived, and are located near the house of Mr. Wallace, editor of *The Washington Star*.  
Gen. Buford's cavalry were at Madison on the 6th. He reports all quiet. The enemy had reported there that Jackson had moved to Liberty Mills, on the

Rapidan, west of the Central Railroad, having a force of 30,000 men.  
Everything indicates readiness for action.  
The citizens are depending. No orders have yet reached the Provost-Marshal to administer the oath of allegiance to citizens.  
Cars arrived yesterday with passengers and freight from Alexandria.  
The telegraph will be completed to-day.  
**FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.**  
**Arrival of more Exchanged Union Prisoners—Vegetables for the Army—Movements of Gen. Willies.**  
FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.  
The mail boat from Harrison's Landing arrived at 4 o'clock this morning, and reports that the Union prisoners from Richmond have arrived at Harrison's Landing. It is thought there are many more beside the three thousand which were expected. The most of them are expected to remain at Harrison's for the present.  
A large number of stragglers were found near Malvern Hill when the Union troops took possession of that place.  
FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.  
The United States Sanitary transport, *Daniel Webster*, arrived from New-York at Fortress Monroe at an early hour this morning. After stopping about two hours, she proceeded up the river, to Harrison's Landing, with a cargo of vegetables for the army. Dr. Dunster, medical director of the transports, was on board, and 120 nurses.  
The mail boat from Harrison's Landing, arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon.  
It is reported that our army has fallen back to Harrison's Landing, having accomplished the object of the reconnaissance.  
The weather to-day has been exceedingly warm—considered the hottest of the season.  
Commodore Wilkes went up the James River to-day.  
Some very interesting target practice took place to-day from the British steam sloop-of-war now lying in the Roads abreast of the fort. Her firing was very accurate. Nearly every shell exploded at the point aimed at.  
**The Exchange of Prisoners at Aiken's Landing—Great Suffering of the Union Prisoners—Names of Officers Exchanged—Colonel Corcoran to be Exchanged for Colonel Hanson.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1862.  
A gentleman who was at Aiken's Landing on Thursday, gives an interesting account of the exchange of prisoners at that point. Our vessels arrived there at one in the afternoon, and in the course of six hours delivered the 3,013 Rebel prisoners to Commissioner Robert Ould. The United States prisoners had walked 13 miles, and were in an almost famished condition, their food

having been two small biscuits each for the entire day. They had suffered extremely for want of water, and it was only after the entreaty of Mr. Ould with the Colonel having charge of them they were permitted in squads to quench their excessive thirst at a well.  
Capt. J. S. Stevenson of the Marine Artillery connected with our boats distributed food and otherwise relieved their necessities. They remained overnight at the landing. Mr. Aiken, the proprietor of the plantation, furnishing them with straw on which to sleep. Early the next day they were taken on board our transports. Mr. Ould acknowledged the Rebel prisoners had been better treated by the United States authorities than our own men at Richmond, and certainly the contrast between the two parties furnished proof of this fact.  
The exchange has been completed so far as concerns private soldiers lately confined in Richmond and vicinity, and some time this week the arrangement for the exchange of officers is expected to be consummated. An order has been issued calling upon all officers who are on parole to report their names, rank, and address to the Adjutant-General, that arrangements may be made for their exchange.  
The following named officers have been exchanged, and may at once enter upon duty: Col. Kenly, 1st Maryland; Lieut. Col. Hoffman, 8th U. S. Infantry; Major Clark, 12th Infantry; Major Dwight, 2d Massachusetts; Capt. Wallace, 1st Infantry; Capt. Bowman and Hopkins, Lieuts. Steine, Van Horn, and Lay, 3d Infantry; Capt. Gibbs, 3d Cavalry; Capt. Stevenson and Potter, and Lieuts. Plummer, Hancock, and Ryan, 7th Infantry; Capt. Jordan, 8th Infantry; Lieuts. McNally and Creasy, 3d Cavalry.  
Col. Corcoran will be exchanged for Col. Hanson.  
**Guarding Rebel Houses.**  
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.  
HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.  
I would not have the TRIBUNE abate one jot or tittle of its opposition to Slavery; on the contrary, I have sometimes thought it was quite too conservative. But I would have it just, and to be just it must be well informed.  
I have been with the Army of the Potomac for about twelve months, and have watched the progress, in this army, of the Anti-Slavery sentiment. Indeed, I may say, that aside from my business duties I have thought or talked of but little else.  
I have known the course of Gen. McClellan, on the contraband question, from the beginning; and I know I have been fully satisfied, and have only wished that every radical abolitionist could know the same. If any man is radical on the Slavery question, my figure stands A No. 1; yet I am equally so on the Justice question. I don't believe any gain comes to any just cause by doing injustice to those of different views.  
All I know of Gen. McClellan's views on the

Slavery question, is derived from a knowledge of his acts, and from what I see in the newspapers.  
I know the fact to be that not one contraband has come within the lines of this army, during the last year, who has not been fed, protected, and allowed to seek employment for himself, or has been sent to the Quartermaster for employment. Further, I know that this has been done by the order of Gen. McClellan.  
Lieut. Col. Ingalls was the Quartermaster at the White House, and is now the Chief Quartermaster of this army. A better man, with a more tender heart, or a more business-like capacity, can nowhere be found. Under his direction, these contrabands have been employed and paid; and I have not yet heard from any of them a single complaint of their treatment.  
I know that, as early in the Winter as December, Gen. McClellan issued a general order that all contrabands coming within our lines should be forthwith provided with transportation to his headquarters, where they were examined and provided with subsistence until employment could be obtained.  
I know that any violation of that order, even to the keeping of one single contraband for any purpose whatever, by any one in the army, be he officer or private, was censured by Gen. McClellan. For confirmation of the fact that subsistence was furnished and protection was extended over all who came within our lines, I refer your readers to Mr. Wood, who was at that time Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison, Washington, and who had the charge of and kindly cared for these contrabands until they could get employ.  
After leaving Washington and coming to the Peninsula, all contrabands who preferred being sent to Fortress Monroe to employment in the army, were furnished free transportation to Fortress Monroe, where they received care, education and employ.  
The protection of the property of residents on this peninsula, whatever might be their sentiments, has been an exception and not a rule. It has never been done, in a single instance, with the idea simply of protecting a Rebel, or his family and property, but only, and in every case, from some local reason which I have known, and which I, myself, as radical an Abolitionist as there is North or South, would have done under the circumstances.  
In the case of Hill Carter—once a Colonel in the Virginia Militia, and whose three or four sons are in the army of the Rebels—I am personally knowing to the facts in the case. I have been to his premises and have seen what was done.  
A guard of six was placed at Carter's house to protect his women from insult or outrage by stragglers from this army, or anywhere else, because Hill Carter and his family voluntarily took into their beautiful premises several hundred sick and wounded prisoners which preceded our army in the falling back before Richmond, and gave them food, bound up their wounds and gave them rest on beds which the family itself went without for the time.  
This noble, voluntary act of Carter's family caused Gen. McClellan to have his women protected. Who could find fault? These are the facts, which, if any man doubts or denies, I am willing to swear to.  
The instructions to that General, to my certain knowledge, were that they were to have nothing to do with Carter's slaves; that they were neither to entice them off, nor assist in preventing their escape. That in that matter they would leave both slaves and Carter, as they would leave other people, to manage their own affairs.  
I know that Carter's slaves ran away and came to the camp of this army while this guard was thus stationed, and that the slaves were protected and employed, and are yet protected and employed.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

**Reported Occupation of Chattanooga by Gen. Buell—Fight with Guerrillas near Sparta—Expected Battle at McMinnville—Gen. McCook's Remains forwarded to Cincinnati, &c.**  
NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.  
Col. Wynkoop's 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry attacked the Rebel Forrest's force on Calf Killer River, near Sparta, killed 30, and then withdrew, and rejoined Gen. Nelson at McMinnville, where an attack by Rebel's in large force was hourly expected.  
It is reported that Gen. Buell has possession of Chattanooga, but it needs confirmation.  
The train from Columbus was fired into by guerrillas, and about 20 passengers wounded. The brakeman died of his wounds to-day. He received 14 shots. Cross-ties were piled upon the road to obstruct the passage of the train. The engineer, knowing his only safety was in going head, opened the valves and dashed through the obstruction, thus saving the train. Your correspondent passed over the line only a few hours before.  
A small Union force, guarding a wagon train, was to-day driven from Lebanon back to Nashville.  
The body of Gen. McCook was forwarded to Cincinnati this morning. The 9th Ohio Regiment, of which he was Colonel, inflicted severe chastisement upon the people residing at the scene of his murder. Seven dwellings were in flames at one time.  
NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.  
Gen. Bragg is in command of 30,000 Rebel troops at Battle Creek.  
Three Rebels were hung in Alabama, recently, for the murder of two Union soldiers.  
Col. Wynkoop, with 180 Cavalry, surprised 700 of the Rebel Col. Forrest's men, on Monday, near Sparta. Col. Wynkoop withdrew, after losing one man and killing 30 Rebels.  
**The Rising of the Rebels in Missouri—The Guerrillas—Enlistments.**  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.  
The Democrat of this city, learns that the present uprising of the Rebels in Missouri is in accordance with the plan conceived by Gen. Price after his defeat at Pea Ridge, when he told his followers to go home, put in their crops, and attend to their business generally until the harvest, and then to rise throughout the State and form guerrilla bands and be prepared to meet him in the Fall, when he would return again to lead them.  
The Pacific Railroad Company has subscribed \$15,000 for the suppression of guerrilla operations in Missouri.  
The recruiting officers for the volunteer regiments are authorized to enlist from the enrolled militia of the State.  
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10, 1862.  
To Maj.-Gen. HALLACK:  
Col. McNeill, with 1,000 men, whipped Porter's forces, 2,500 strong, at Kirksville, on the 7th, and again, near Stockton, yesterday. Col. Merrill reports Porter's forces demoralized and broken up. Cobb and Pendleton are still to be attended to.  
J. M. SCHOFIELD, Brigadier-General.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

### THE RAM ARKANSAS DESTROYED

She was Sent to Attack Baton Rouge.

### OUR GUNBOATS ENGAGE HER.

The Rebels Abandon and Blow Her Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1862.  
The following is from *The Petersburg Daily Express* of yesterday:  
RICHMOND, Aug. 8, 1862.  
A dispatch from Gen. Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory, states that the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stephens commanding, had been destroyed. She left Vicksburg on Monday, to cooperate in the attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara, her machinery became disabled, and while attempting to adjust it, several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance, she was abandoned, and blown up. Her officers and men reached the shore in safety.  
**FROM THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.**  
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.  
HEADQUARTERS INDIAN EXPEDITION,  
CAMP ON WOLF CREEK, Cherokee Nation, July 22, 1862.  
The present Indian Expedition may be considered a sprout of Senator Lane's exploded "Southern Expedition." Its professed object then, was to press a column of troops down the Mississippi Valley, and sweep Secession from the west side of that great interior thoroughfare. Now, the avowed object is to reinstate the loyal Indians in their homes, and to tranquilize the turbulent elements in the Indian Nation. In December last, the Creek, Seminole, and fragments of other tribes, were defeated in an engagement with the Cherokees and Choctaws. After their defeat and expulsion, they fled north-west into Kansas. Their Chiefs sought and obtained an audience with Gen. Hunter, who assured them that they should receive the asked-for aid.  
The Chiefs in the Conference affirmed that if they were assisted by the North as much as their enemies were by the South, that they could reinstate and defend themselves. They said that they asked only for arms, ammunition, and sufficient supplies to sustain them until they could reach their homes. But for wise reasons no doubt, the War Department, in its wealth and generosity has, and proposes to go far beyond what they requested. It has organized, clothed and equipped two entire regiments from their number. It has even found white men to officer those regiments! Now they, with about 5,000 troops (more or less) and 1,000 Cherokee Indians who have come within our lines with white flags, comprise this expedition. It was concentrated at Hamblint, Kansas, and from there it commenced its southward march under the command of Col. Weer (the ranking Colonel). When it reached Cowskin Prairie reports through contrabands came in, that the enemy, several hundred strong, were encamped about 40 miles south of us, having with them large herds of stock.  
A detachment was immediately ordered out, consisting of cavalry and one section of Allen's Battery—the cavalry under the command of Major Baneroff. All night this detachment urged forward, and at the streak of the following day, it reached and pounded on the unsuspecting and unguarded foe, who, after a stout struggle, surrendered. Their loss, in killed, amounted to about 20; ours, one who was shot by some Rebel Indians while in no pursuit of an enemy, who was trying to escape after the surrender. After shooting him, save like they, rushed from their covert, with a hellish yell, and scalping-knife gleaming, nearly succeeded in hacking his head from his body before any of our troops could come to the rescue. The plunder and stock taken was no little item; but how much of it will ever go for the benefit of Uncle Sam is not very well defined. Too many hand shanks have to gobble up everything. Too many brass buttons silently intrusted! Too many beef contractors along! Too many divisions to be made before the Government gets its share!  
After this little episode, the expedition pushed on to within 20 miles of Fort Gibson, at which place the enemy were reported to be in force. But they will not stand to fight; 300 of our men went down, and they fled. Here measures were taken to secure an interview with John Ross, who lives near Tallegna, the capital of the Territory. The result of the interview revealed these facts, that Ross as President or Governor of the nation, had unwillingly signed treaties made with the Southern Confederacy, and that those treaties so involved the interests of the different tribes, and especially his own immediate tribe, that he could not at once sever those relations without endangering himself and his people. He, however, permitted the inference to be drawn that his sympathies were with the Union, and that a goodly portion of his own people still adhered to their Great Father.  
Since then, a detachment of our men took Ross and his body-guard prisoners, and released him (Ross) on his parole. The truth of the matter is just here: The emissaries of the C. S. A. had the first word at the councils of these tribes, and by making monstrous promises, succeeded in getting them to abrogate or disregard all their treaties with the United States and form new ones with them; and thus they have been enjoined from their allegiance to the Union and have been swindled into an alliance with a Slave Power which their leaders now heartily desire to be free from.  
It is not quite so clear how much of a force they have below us. Arkansas fearing that we might penetrate into her very nooks, has sent a small force to cooperate with the Indians. So also has Texas.  
But just now our expedition is laboring under a slight derangement.  
We have come 150 miles from Fort Scott, the nearest point at which provisions can be obtained. Our supplies on hand were just sufficient to last about three days. No word could be heard from the supply train, which had been expected for several days. Several messengers had been sent; none returned. Reports were ripe and quite well sustained that the enemy were making every effort to get in our rear and capture our supplies, of which they were in great need.  
These things induced Col. Weer to call a council of war, at which it was decided that the safest and most prudent course was to fall back until the train was met. But, for some reason not evident to the most of the officers, Col. Weer declared his intention to remain where he was with the command.  
This seemed so perilous and reckless that another council was called by the next officer in command—Col. Solomon—when it was decided that it was the duty of Col. Solomon to arrest Col. Weer and assume command. This was done. The transaction has, I believe, no precedent in our military history. Of course it will be denominated mutiny, and the point will be, did the emergency and situation warrant the act?  
The most of our officers will be called to Fort Leavenworth, and the expedition will be here somewhere beneath this sweltering sun. The drought in this section has so withered and dried the grass that our horses find difficult work to get what they absolutely need to live on.